

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 2. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1812.

[No. 1369.—Vol. 26.]

The Kentucky Gazette

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance, or THREE DOLLARS if paid at the expiration of the year.

The Postage on letters addressed to the Editor, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrears, it is not doubted, will take the first opportunity of discharging their respective accounts, agreeably to the terms of subscription; and such as owe nothing for preceding years, and who may choose to pay in advance for the ensuing one, will greatly oblige me in so doing. The different Post Masters in the state, where this paper is delivered, are requested to receive payments—new subscribers—discontinuances, &c. The accounts of delinquents will be shortly made out, and forwarded.

An expensive assortment of NEW TYPE has been procured from Philadelphia, and every necessary arrangement has been made for executing BOOK & JOB PRINTING, in a handsome style. Printing paper of a better quality will be received in a few weeks. T. SMITH.

INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from Capt. ROBERT TERRY, of Henderson county, to Major S. G. HORTON, dated Dec. 19, 1811.

"I extract the following from a note addressed to me this morning by Col. Barlow:—'I have just received information that a number of Indians have assembled between the Ohio and Wabash, about 12 miles from Jeffers' ferry—it is supposed about one hundred in number. I have sent spies out, to watch their movements, and to give me notice from time to time. Be you therefore ready to march at a moment's warning.'

In addition to the above letter, Col. Birdsong writes to General Ramsey, who represents the adjacent county, that very lately a party of Indians came into the neighborhood of Caldwell and Livingston counties, killed the stock of the inhabitants, and menaced them with war. Col. Birdsong ordered out some spies, to ascertain and report their movements. They state they found the Indians encamped on the Tennessee river; that on their solicitation they agreed to remove, but before they did so, they took by violence, a boat load of corn, from a field belonging to one of our citizens; they appeared much and were very insolent. The inhabitants have applied for protection from the military, and Col. Birdsong has ordered a captain's company to hold themselves in readiness to restrain any further depredations that may be offered.

May not these alarms on the rivers, be occasioned by the progress or return of Tecumseh's auxiliaries from the southern tribes?

FRANKFORT PALLADIUM.

INDIAN NEWS.

TO THE EDITORS OF LIBERTY HALL.

Fort Wain, November 30, 1811.

SIRS—The annual meeting of the Indians at this post, for the purpose of holding their annual conferences, and receiving the annuities due to them from the United States, took place on the 22 inst. The Delawares, Shawanoes, Miamies, Putawatamies, Eelriver Miamies, were represented by the ancient and respectable chiefs of those tribes. The meeting was not near as numerous as in former years, owing to the late period at which their annuities reached this post, and owing to the general alarm which pervaded and still pervades the Indian country, in consequence of the battle recently fought on the Wabash.

During an acquaintance of many years with the Indians of this Agency, I have not seen more friendship and good will manifested than at the late meeting. They renewed with us all their former engagements, declaring their firm determination to maintain inviolate the several treaties now in force, they disclaim all agency in the late hostile attack, and entered into an arrangement among themselves to remove the Indians from the Prophet back to the several tribes which they belonged. I engaged, in the name of the government, that all who should return to their former homes and conduct themselves peaceably in future, should be pardoned, and their offences no more remembered. All the information respecting the battle which has reached this post, has been derived from the Indians—the last account was by a friendly chief, Winneman, or the Cashish, of the Putawatamies. It appears that the Kickapoos, Winnebagoes and Putawatamies, the very Indians whom the Prophet so lately commanded, had him in custody; that they charged him with the whole misfortune, and were determined to kill him. He preached up to his followers, before the battle, that the Great Spirit would render the arms of the Americans unavailing; that their bullets could make no impression on the Indians; that it would be total darkness among the Americans, so that they could not see the enemy, and fight as day with Indians. With these impressions firmly rivetted in their minds, they proceeded to the attack. They soon found their mistake, when they saw their people began to fall, and they began to

promises were likely to be fulfilled, the poor deluded wretches took to flight and abandoned the ground. It does not appear that they were pursued. Such of the Indians as remained wounded on the field, were agreeably to the Indian account, humanely treated by Governor Harrison.

The Prophet is now about 40 years of age, Tecumseh his brother is about 50. They are brothers by the same father and mother. Neither of them were chiefs in their nation, previous to their separation from the Shawanoes, which was about six or seven years ago. Their father was the chief of a Kickapoo tribe, Tecumseh has been a warrior of note, and was in almost all the actions during the former Indian wars with us; the Prophet never was known as a warrior. The Indians of his tribe, lately told me, that in the action with Gen. Wayne, he ran away and never halted until he went to Detroit. We are told that he did not attempt fighting in the late attack on Gov. Harrison, but kept at a distance from danger. All the accounts we have had agree that the Indians are determined to kill him and his brother; on this head I have told them that they (the Prophet and his brother) were in their hands and that whatever punishment they might think proper to inflict on them would be agreeable to the President of the U. S. that we held the ancient and legitimate chiefs, who were parties to all our treaties, responsible for the peace of our country; that if the war became more general than at present, our troops would enter their country at all points, and would not be able to distinguish between friends and enemies; that now was the time to act, and crush any further attempts among the disaffected.

I have every good reason to believe that no further mischief will ensue, and that the Prophet's followers will return to their respective tribes.—After the army moved away the Indians returned to the battle ground dug up the bodies of our dead, stripped them and left lying above ground.—The Indians state that the militia burned the houses and their corn, and add, that they understood it was contrary to the orders of Gov. Harrison. My impression at this time is, that the Indians will assassinate the Prophet and his brother, and that peace will ensue. In my speech to them at this place, offering in the name of the President pardon and forgiveness to all those who should immediately abandon their leader, return home and conduct themselves peaceably in future, I accepted the Prophet and his brother, declaring that we could not on any terms suffer such villains to reside within the limits of our authority. It was proposed to deliver them up here or at Vincennes, this offer I declined accepting and told the Indians we left the punishment of those persons to themselves, and calculated confidently on their justice. In the action agreeably to their account there were 28 Indians killed and a number wounded, some of whom were since dead.

The whole of the Prophet's force, at the time of the action, did not exceed 350 fighting men. These were chiefly Kickapoos and Winnebagoes, with a few Shawanoes and Putawatamies. There was not a Miami or Delaware with him. The public may rest assured that the late attack on our troops, is as much disapproved of by the bulk of the Indians, as by the whites, and that there is not any danger to be apprehended at present on any part of our frontiers.—The government agents at our several stations throughout the Indian country, will give early information of any approaching danger, and until such information is received, our citizens may rest in safety.

JOHN JOHNSON, Indian Agent

Speech of the chiefs and head men of the Delaware, Miami, Shawanoes and Putawatamie tribes of Indians, to John Johnston, Indian Agent, delivered at Fort Wayne on the 22d November, 1811.—In General Council assembled:

Brother—We, your brothers, have listened to your speech just delivered. You have mentioned the trouble that has lately happened to some of our people on the Kickapoo; we have listened to what you have said on that subject. Listened to your brothers—You, brother, have told us all your sentiments; you have told us the truth respecting what has happened. After we had listened to you, and all our youngest brothers, and grandfathers, the Delawares, we all joined together to give you an answer. It is not one tribe that now speaks, but all the nations here present, the Delawares, Miamies, Shawanoes and Putawatamies, that join in giving you an answer. We met here this day for the purpose; one man is appointed to speak for the whole, we have now met—we have met several times before to tell you our mind. It is the same we have always told you; we wish to have peace and friendship as long as we can, taking pity on our young men, women and children; it is necessary for us

so that we might live happy. What was there said, we have not forgotten, but is still fresh in our minds. We do not want to have war with our white brothers. This is the sincere wish of us all, as much as it was when we first made peace. We received speeches from all the Indians of the Lakes, and it is their wish as well as ours, to live at peace; we also received a speech from the Indians of St. Joseph, to the same effect. Now we have met, our wish is not to have any trouble like the Wabash people. It is a great many years since the Prophet began to work evil; he has done it at last, now he has got himself into trouble. We don't want to get into that trouble, we want to live in peace and friendship with our white brothers.

Brother—We want our speech to be known every where; for we want to rest in peace and safety. Our great Father, the President of the United States, and Secretary of War, listened to your children's voice; when we understood that mischief had befallen some of our people on the Wabash we wished to speak with you, that you might know our minds. We hope you will take pity on our women and children—all the nations here speak to you—it is the desire of us all to live in peace and friendship with our white brothers. Your children all take you by the hand and wish you well.

I certify that the foregoing speech was delivered in General Council, as before mentioned, through the Shawanoes chief BLACK HOOF.

(Signed) JOHN SHAW, Interpreter.

Kentucky Legislature.

Senators answer to the Governor's Message.

SIR, The senate have received with pleasure your communication, addressed to the legislature on the opening of the session, and it would not do justice to their feelings, to forbear expressing, that they appreciate it the more sensibly, because it is the last they will ever have the opportunity to receive, from the same revered source, on a like occasion.

The outline you have been pleased to present of those measures, deemed by you best calculated to promote the interests of our common and beloved country, will deserve the highest regards of the legislature and your fellow-citizens. We are forcibly reminded, and well convinced that the conduct of our national government, has been just and pacific towards the two great belligerent powers of Europe; that their object having been to embroil us in their destructive contest; has produced incalculable injuries from both, to our acknowledged rights. We have, in common with our countrymen, to regret the alternative—but we are assured of the issue, under a favouring providence. The American republic, ought not to be coupled with that degradation, which would follow our submission; most fervently do we invoke the spirit of '76 to save us from it, and we join with you, in the belief, that while we stand united, and have confidence in ourselves, we can have no enemy to fear.

We have reason to be proud of the valor of our countrymen in the late engagement, between the forces of government and Harrison, with the Indians on the Wabash, while we join in lamenting the loss of those brave men who have fallen. That the Indians were aided in this act, by the agents or subjects of Great Britain, the letters of Governor Harrison afforded sufficient evidence.

Whatever may follow, we have reason to believe, our country will act worthy of that exalted and distinguished character it maintains, as the only free nation on earth.

We feel the full force of your recommendation, to put ourselves in an attitude of defence; to procure arms and provide for the organization of our militia, and will take every measure in our power to accomplish both. To cultivate and strengthen our own internal resources, becomes daily more evident; and its policy is enforced, by those high considerations you have mentioned.

The observations you have thought proper to make, respecting our public officers, are well worth consideration, and cannot fail to command that attention in our deliberations, to which they are so justly entitled. We are aware, that to get good public servants, they must be competently paid; and that it is unjust to expect their services on different terms. The other objects which you have recommended, will not pass unnoticed.

Permit us, Sir, to say, that while we look forward to the termination of your administration, and the end of your public cares; we do so with conscious approbation of the uprightness of your public course, and we have no doubt, that your earthly course, will be terminated with a peace and satisfaction to yourself, corresponding with these advantages

of your services, will long live in the hearts of a grateful country.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 27, 1811.

A petition from sundry citizens of Christian county, praying for a repeal of the law declaring Little River a navigable stream, was received, read and referred.

Leave was given to bring in a bill concerning Executors and Administrators. And the following bills were reported from the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in same: A bill giving effect to the last will and testament of John Webber, deceased.—A bill erecting Election precincts in the counties of Livingston and Caldwell.—A bill to change the venue in the trial of Jesse Cravens, and a bill establishing a town at the seat of justice in Greencup county. Read the first time and ordered to a second reading.

Bills of the following titles were read the third time. An act for the benefit of John Poague.—an act to allow an additional number of justices of the peace in the county of Floyd.—an act for the regulation of the town of Greenville in Mullensburg county.—and an act concerning the Kentucky Seminary. The first and fourth were laid on the table.—Resolved that the 2d and 3d do pass—the title of the 2d being amended by including other counties.

Bills of the following titles were read the 2d time: A bill for the relief of Joseph Claffin—to amend the act concerning Grand Jurors—relating the law allowing the owners of slaves pay, for such as are executed by sentence of the law—to repeal the law allowing water works to be erected on the Kentucky river, and for improving its navigation near the town of Frankfort; and a bill giving further time to survey certificates for land. Committed to select committees and committee of the whole. It was ordered that the bill to increase the Governor's salary—a bill authorizing the sale of land of Michael Couchman, deceased; and a bill for the relief of Joseph Eve, be laid on the table. The further consideration of the orders of the day being dispensed with, the house then adjourned.

Saturday, December 28, 1811.

Petitions were presented—one from several citizens of Barren and Warren praying for a new county; and one from several citizens of Nelson county, praying the erection of an election precinct therein.

A letter was received from Martin Hawkins, concerning his water works; and assigning sundry reasons why the law authorising their erection ought not to be repealed.

A message was received from the Governor, containing documents relative to the boundary line between this state, and Tennessee.

Leave was given to bring in bills of the following titles: A bill to amend the law authorizing the appropriation of lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico; and a bill for the relief of Wm. Pearle and Wm. Smith. And the following bills were reported from the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same: A bill altering the mode of summoning juries; and a bill to extend the April term of the Washington circuit court, ordered to a second reading.

The following bills were severally read the second time:

1st. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Joseph Claffin deceased; 2d, a bill from the senate, entitled an act for the relief of Thomas Randolph and Robert Porter; 3d, a bill giving effect to the will of John Webber deceased; 4th, a bill erecting election precincts in the counties of Livingston and Caldwell; 5th, a bill to change the venue in the trial of Jesse Cravens; and 6th, a bill establishing a town at the seat of justice in Greencup county.

Bills from the senate with the following titles, were read the first time, and ordered to a second reading: An act authorising an additional salary to the Treasurer; and a bill entitled an act, for the relief of Andrew McCastlin.

Mr. Sharpe from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported an answer to the address of the Governor.

The house took up an engrossed bill entitled an act for the benefit of John Poague. The blank which fixed the price of the land petitioned for being filled with 20 dollars, the bill passed.—Yeas 29.—Nays 18.

An engrossed bill entitled an act concerning the Kentucky Seminary, was taken up—the blanks therein filled.—It resolved that it do pass—and Mr. Adams carried it to the senate and request their concurrence.

The bill concerning Occupying Claimants of Land passed by the legislature at their last session, and rejected by the Governor, will, in all probability be taken up on Wednesday next, the day to which it was postponed. It is quite uncertain what will be its fate.

Monday, December 30, 1811.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Edward George, Esq. a member from Henry county, announcing his resignation as a member of this house. On the motion of Mr. South, a writ of election was issued to supply his place; and Monday next is the day fixed upon for the election.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

On the motion of Mr. Bates, 1st, a bill to extend the law authorising a Turnpike on the road, leading from the counties of Lincoln and Madison, to the Goose creek salt works—on the motion of Mr. Harrison, 2d, a bill to amend the act or acts, establishing the Penitentiary institution in this commonwealth. And on motion of Mr. H. Davis, 3d, a bill further to amend the law altering the mode of taking in the lists of taxable property.

The following bills were reported from the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same.

By Mr. Eve, a bill to amend the law authorizing the appropriation of the lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico—and by Mr. Todd, a bill concerning Executors and Administrators—which were received and severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time. An engrossed bill to give effect to the will of John Webber, deceased, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Sharp moved the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved by the house of representatives, that the election of members to represent this state in Congress, ought to take place the August next preceding the annual meeting of that body; being more consistent with the spirit and meaning of the federal constitution, than the time now appointed by law.

Twice read and laid on the table. The house went into committee of the whole: Mr. J. M. in the chair: the bill introduced by Mr. Hardin concerning Occupying Claimants of Land, under consideration: which underwent several amendments therein—Ordered to be printed.

FOREIGN.

New York, Dec. 18.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the fast sailing schooner *Meritida*, which arrived at this port yesterday from La Teste, which port she left on the 30th November, we learn verbally, that the U. States frigate was at Cherbourg; that the Emperor of France had returned from his late tour to the coasts, and had arrived at Fontainebleau—that our affairs remained as last advices.

We further learn, that a French army had attacked the army of the Spanish Gen. Blake, who was posted at the famous town of Sagonte; that Gen. Blake was defeated with great loss in killed, and 8000 prisoners; and the town of Sagonte was also taken.

[The New York papers, contain translations of two despatches from Comd. Sanchez, of the army in Spain, to the French government, of dates October 26 and Oct. 27, giving an account of a severe engagement before Saguntum and the capture of that place. The combined forces opposed to him he states at 20,000 and a 1000 horse, who attacked the French force besieging the town, whose amount is not stated. The result of the battle was, that the French took 469 prisoners, 2500 were officers, and 596 wounded, and 40 were officers. The capitulation of Saguntum the next day adding 2580 prisoners, the whole number sent into France amounted to 7211, of whom 369 were officers.]

[A later arrival from Lisbon bringing papers to Nov. 16, gives the account of a partial engagement between the French and Spanish troops under Gen. Hill and the French troops under Gen. Guard, who were surprised on their retreat towards Meridan. The number of French prisoners taken is 13 or 1400; the numbers of killed and wounded are not stated.]

New York, Dec. 16.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

This day, by the arrival of the ship *Merchant*, the editors of the New York Gazette received London papers to the 6th of November, 15 days later than our former advices. The papers are barren of news.

The last bulletin of the king's health, dated November 4 says, "His majesty was not able to walk in the course of the day, and seemed much depressed in mind and body." Signed by three physicians.

The last accounts from the Mediterranean state, that there were 17,000 British and 16,000 Sicilian troops in Sicily; that the scarcity of grain in the Mediterranean was rather alarming.

Molineux, the American mulatto, in one of the London papers, challenges the whole world (Crib excepted) to fight him for 300 guineas.

Bonaparte was expected to return to Paris about the 1st of November. Preparations were making at the Hague to receive him, on his way from Amsterdam.

LONDON, NOV. 5.

It is said that an American house of great eminence and respectability, stopped payment in this city on Friday, for upwards of half a million of dollars, and that one of the firm (a brother) who is in America, has, from some unexplained cause, made over the whole of the property to the American government.

Lately at Tenner's, three American seamen were shot for murdering their captain, mate, cook, and a Spanish priest, passenger in their vessel. The heads of the culprits were cut off, and placed on hooks for public exposure.

A gentleman who arrived in the packet which brought the last Anhalt mail states that the following articles appeared in a Berlin paper of the 21st Sept.

"Whereas there have been existing differences between us and a neighboring power. The public are hereby informed that the same are amicably adjusted."

As a confirmation of the truth of the above mentioned paragraph he reports that all preparations for war, such as drilling the peasants, sending large quantities of military stores during the night from one place to another, working upon the different fortifications, &c. had entirely ceased; and that the best informed persons in Berlin were, in consequence of this (although but demi official) article, opinion that war was, at least for the present, no longer to be apprehended.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Captain Vibbert of the schooner *San Francisco*, in 28 days from Algiers, informs that a French army of about 10,000 men were encamped near Algiers.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 21.

The following message from the President of the United States, enclosing Gov. Harrison's two letters to the Secretary at War, on the subject of the late engagement with the Indians on the Wabash, was laid before Congress on Thursday.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress two letters received from Governor Harrison of the Indiana Territory, reporting the particulars and the issue of the expedition under his command, of which notice was taken in my communication of November 5.

While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ult. Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline.

It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced not only in a cessation of the murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile incursions otherwise to have been apprehended.

The families of those brave and patriotic citizens who have fallen in this severe conflict, will doubtless engage the favorable attention of Congress.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 18, 1811.

Vincennes, 18th, Nov. 1811.

Sir,

In my letter of the 8th inst. I did myself the honor to communicate the result of an action between the troops under my command and the confederation of Indians under the control of the Shawnee Prophet. I had previously informed you in a letter of the 24 inst. of my proceedings previously to my arrival at the Vermillion River, where I had erected a block-house for the protection of the boats which I was obliged to leave, and as a depository for our heavy baggage and such part of our provisions as we were unable to transport in wagons. On the morning of the 3d inst. I commenced my march from the block house. The Wabash above this turning considerably to the Eastward—I was obliged in order to avoid the broken and woody country which borders upon it to change my course to the westward of north to gain the prairies which lie to the back of these woods. At the end of one day's march I was enabled to take the proper direction (N. E.) which brought me on the evening of the 5th to a small creek at about eleven miles from the Prophet's Town. I had on the preceding day avoided the dangerous pass of Pine creek by inclining a few miles to the left, where the troops and wagons were crossed with expedition and safety. Our route on the 6th for about six miles lay through prairies separated by small points of woods.

My order of march hitherto had been similar to that used by General Wayne; that is, the infantry were in two columns of files on either side of the road, and the mounted riflemen and cavalry in front, in the rear and on the flanks. Where the ground was unfavorable for the action of cavalry they were placed in the rear, but where it was otherwise they were made to exchange positions with one of the mounted rifle corps. Understanding that the last four miles were open woods and the probability being greater that we should be attacked in front than on either flank, I waited at that distance from the town and formed the army in order of battle. The United States infantry placed in the centre, two companies of militia infantry and one of mounted riflemen on each flank formed the front line. In the rear of this line was placed the baggage drawn up as compactly as possible, and immediately behind it a reserve of three companies of militia infantry. The cavalry formed a second line at the distance of three hundred yards in the rear of the front line, and a company of mounted riflemen the advanced guard at that distance in front. To facilitate the march the whole were then broken off in short columns of companies, a situation the most favorable for forming in order of battle with facility and precision. Our march was slow and cautious and much delayed by the examination of every place which seemed calculated for an ambuscade. Indeed the ground was for some time so unfavorable that I was obliged to change the position of the several corps, three times in the distance of a mile. At half past 2 o'clock we passed a small creek at the distance of one mile and a half from the town, and entered an open wood when the army was halted and again drawn up in order of battle. During the whole of the last day's march parties of Indians were constantly about us and every effort was made by the interpreters to speak to them, now but in vain—new attempts of the kind were made, but proving equally ineffectual, a Captain Dubois of the spies & guides offering to go with a flag to the town, I dispatched him with an interpreter to request a conference with the Prophet—in a few moments a message was sent by Capt. Dubois to inform me that in his attempts to advance, the Indians appeared in both his flanks, and altho' he had spoken to them in the most friendly manner they refused to answer but beckoned to him to go forward and constantly endeavored to cut him off from the army. Upon this information I recalled the Captain, and determined to encamp for the night and take some other measures for opening a conference with the Prophet. Whilst I was engaged in tracing the lines for encampment, Major Daviess who commanded the dragoons, came to inform me that he had penetrated to the Indian fields; that the ground was entirely open and favorable—that the Indians in front had manifested nothing but hostility and had answered every attempt to bring them to a parley with contempt and insolence. I was immediately advised by all the officers around me to move forward. A similar wish indeed pervaded all the army—it was drawn up in excellent order and every man appeared eager to decide the contest immediately. Being informed that a good encampment might be had upon the Wabash, I yielded to what appeared the general wish, and directed the troops to advance, taking care however to place the interpreters in front with directions to invite a conference with any Indians they might meet with. We had not advanced above four hundred yards, when I was informed that three Indians had approached the advanced guard, and had expressed a wish to speak to me. I found upon their arrival that one of them was a man in great estimation with the Prophet. He informed me that the chiefs were much surprised at my advancing upon them so rapidly—that they were given to understand by the Delawares and Miamies whom I had sent to them a few days before, that I

dispatched by the Potawatimie chief Wine-mac, who had accompanied the Miamies and Delawares on their return; that they had left the Prophet's Town two days before with a design to meet me, but had unfortunately taken the road on the south side of the Wabash. I answered that I had no intention of attacking them until I discovered that they would not comply with the demands which I had made—that I would go on and encamp at the Wabash, and in the morning would have an interview with the Prophet and his chiefs, and explain to them the determination of the President—that in the mean time no hostilities should be committed. He seemed much pleased with this, and promised that it should be observed on their part. I then resumed my march, we struck the cultivated grounds about five hundred yards below the town, but as these extended to the bank of the Wabash there was no possibility of getting an encampment which was provided with both wood and water. My guards and interpreters being still with the advanced guard, and taking the direction of the town, the army followed and had advanced within about 150 yards, when 50 or 60 Indians sallied out and with loud exclamations, called to the cavalry and to the militia infantry, which were on our right flank to halt. I immediately advanced to the front, caused the army to halt, and directed an interpreter to request some of the chiefs to come to me. In a few moments the man who had been with me before made his appearance. I informed him that my object for the present was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on, where we could get wood and water—he informed me that there was a creek to the north west which he thought would suit our purpose. I immediately dispatched two officers to examine it, and they reported that the situation was excellent. I then took leave of the chief and a mutual promise was again made for a suspension of hostilities until we could have an interview on the following day. I found the ground destined for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it—it was indeed admirably calculated for the encampment of regular troops, that were opposed to regulars, but afforded great facility to the approach of savages. It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front (towards the Indian Town) and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which and near to this bank ran a small stream clothed with willows and other brush wood. Towards the left flank this bench of high land widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the right flank, terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground at the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from each other on the left and something more than half that distance on the right flank—these flanks were filled up, the first by two companies of mounted riflemen amounting to about one hundred and twenty men, under the command of Major General Wells, of the Kentucky militia who served as a Major; the other by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen which amounted to eighty men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States' infantry under the command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops under the command of Captain Baen, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant Col. Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under the command of Gen. Wells on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left.

Two troops of Dragoons, amounting to in the aggregate about sixty men, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Captain Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in the rear of the front line. Our order of encampment varied little from that above described, excepting when some peculiarity of the ground made it necessary. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept immediately opposite to his post in the line. In the formation of my troops I used a single rank, or what is called Indian file—because in Indian warfare, where there is no shock to resist, one rank is nearly as good as two, and in that kind of warfare the extension of the line is a matter of the first importance. Raw troops also maneuver with much more facility in single than in double ranks. It was my constant custom to assemble all the field officers at my tent every evening by signal, to give them the watch word and their instructions for the night—those given for the night of the 6th, were, that each corps which formed a part of the exterior line of the encampment, should hold its own ground until relieved. The Dragoons were directed to parade dismounted in case of a night attack, with their pistols in their belts, and to act as a corps de reserve. The camp was defended by two captains' guards, consisting each of four non-commissioned officers and 42 privates, and two subalterns' guards of twenty non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole under the command of a field officer of the day. The troops were regularly called up an hour before day, and made to continue under arms until it was quite light. On the morning of the 7th, I had arisen at a quarter after four o'clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. It began on our left flank—but a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made not the least resistance, but abandoned their officer and fled into camp, and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger, was from the yells of the savages within a short distance of the line. But even under those circumstances the men were not wanting to themselves or to the occasion. Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their arms and took their stations; others, which were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the 4th U. S. regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire upon these was excessively severe, and they suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. I believe all the other companies were under arms and tolerably formed before they

of taking our positions, was still more advantageous to the enemy, affording them the means of taking a surer aim—they were therefore extinguished as soon as possible. Under all these discouraging circumstances, the troops (nineteen twenty-five of whom had never been in action before) behaved in a manner that can never be too much applauded. They took their places without noise and with less confusion than could have been expected from veterans placed in a similar situation. As soon as I could mount my horse, I rode to the angle that was attacked—I found that Barton's company had suffered severely and the left of Geiger's entirely broken—I immediately ordered Cook's company and the late captain Wentworth's, under Lieut. Peters, to be brought up from the centre of the rear line, where the ground was much more defensible, and formed across the angle in support of Barton's and Geiger's. My attention was there engaged by a heavy firing upon the left of the front line, where were stationed the small company of U. S. Riflemen, (then however armed with muskets) and the companies of Baen, Smelling, and Prescott, of the 4th regiment. I found Major Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of those companies, and understanding that the heaviest part of the enemy's fire proceeded from some trees about fifteen or twenty paces in front of those companies, I directed the major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons. Unfortunately the major's gallantry determined him to execute the order with a smaller force than was sufficient, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front, and attack his flanks. The major was mortally wounded and his party driven back. The Indians were however immediately and gallantly dislodged from their advantageous position, by Captain Snelling at the head of his company. In the course of a few minutes after the commencement of the attack, the fire extended along the left flank, the whole of the front, the right flank, and part of the rear line. Upon Spencer's mounted riflemen, and the right of Warwick's company, which was posted on the right of the rear line, it was excessively severe: Captain Spencer and his first and second lieutenants were killed, and Captain Warwick was mortally wounded—those companies however still bravely maintained their posts, but Spencer had suffered so severely, and having originally too much ground to occupy, I reinforced them with Robb's company of riflemen, which had been driven, or by mistake ordered from their position on the left flank towards the centre of the camp, and filled the vacancy that had been occupied by Robb with Prescott's company of the 4th U. S. regiment. My great object was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until day light, which should enable me to make a general and effectual charge. With this view I had reinforced every part of the line that had suffered much; and as soon as the approach of morn began to discover itself, I withdrew from the front line Snelling's, Posey's (under Lieut. Albright) and Scott's, and from the rear line, Wilson's companies, and drew them up upon the left flank, and at the same time I ordered Cook's and Baen's companies, the former from the rear, and the latter from the front line, to reinforce the right flank; foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last efforts. Major Wells, who commanded on the left flank, not knowing my intentions precisely, had taken the command of these companies, had charged the enemy before I had formed the body of dragoons with which I meant to support the infantry; a small detachment of these were however ready and proved amply sufficient for the purpose. The Indians were driven by the infantry at the point of the bayonet, and the dragoons pursued and forced them into a marsh, where they could not be followed. Captain Cook and Lieut. Larebee had, agreeably to my order, marched their companies to the right flank, had formed them under the fire of the enemy, and being then joined by the riflemen of that flank, had charged the Indians, killed a number, and put the rest to a precipitate flight. A favorable opportunity was here offered to pursue the enemy with dragoons, but being engaged at that time on the other flank, I did not observe it until it was too late.

I have thus, sir, given you the particulars of an action which was certainly maintained with the greatest obstinacy and perseverance by both parties. The Indians manifested a ferocity uncommon even with them—to their savage cry our troops opposed that cool and deliberate valor which is characteristic of the christian soldier.

The most pleasing part of my duty, (that of naming to you the corps and individuals who particularly distinguished themselves) is yet to be performed. There is, however, considerable difficulty in it—where merit was so common it is almost impossible to discriminate.

The whole of the infantry formed a small brigade under the immediate orders of Col. Boyd. The Colonel throughout the action manifested equal zeal and bravery in carrying into execution my orders, in keeping the men to their posts and exhorting them to fight with valor. His brigade-major, Clark, and his aid-de-camp George Croghan, Esq. were also very serviceably employed. Col. Joseph Bartholomew, a very valuable officer, commanded under Col. Boyd the militia infantry; he was wounded early in the action, and his services lost to me. Maj. G. R. C. Floyd, the senior of the 4th U. S. regiment, commanded immediately the battalion of that regiment, which was in the front line; his conduct during the action was entirely to my satisfaction. Lieut. Col. Decker, who commanded the battalion of militia on the right of the rear line, preserved his command in good order; he was, however, but partially attacked. I have before mentioned to you that Maj. Gen. Wells, of the 4th division of Kentucky militia, acted under my command as a major at the head of two companies of mounted volunteers; the General maintained the fame which he had already acquired in almost every campaign, and in almost every battle which has been fought with the Indians since the settlement of Kentucky. Of the several corps, the 4th U. S. regiment and two small companies attached to it, were certainly

Cook, Snelling and Barton, Lieuts. Larebee, Peters and Hawkins, were placed in situations where they could render most service and encounter most danger, and those officers eminently distinguished themselves. Captains Prescott and Brown performed their duty also entirely to my satisfaction, as did Posey's company of the 7th regiment headed by Lieut. Albright. short, sir, they supported the fame of American regulars, and I have never heard that a single individual was found out of the line of his duty. Several of the militia companies were in no wise inferior to the regulars. Spencer's, Geiger's and Warwick's maintained their posts amidst a monstrous carnage, as indeed did Robb's after it was posted on the left flank; its loss of men (17 killed and wounded) and keeping its ground is sufficient evidence of its firmness. Wilson's and Scott's companies charged with the regular troops and proved themselves worthy of doing so. Norris's company also behaved well; Hargrove's and Wilkin's company were placed in a situation where they had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves or I am satisfied they would have done it. This was the case with the squadron of dragoons also. After Major Daviess had received his wound, knowing it to be mortal, I promoted Captain Parke to the majority, than whom there is no better officer.

My two aid de camps, Majors Hurst and Taylor, with Lieut. Adams of the 4th regiment, the adjutant of the troops, afforded me the most essential aid, as well in the action as throughout the campaign.

The arrangements of Capt. Peatt in the quarter-master's department were highly judicious, and his exertions on all occasions, particularly in bringing off the wounded, deserve my warmest thanks. But in giving merited praise to the living let me not forget the gallant dead, Col. Abraham Owen, commandant of the 18th Kentucky regiment, joined me a few days before the action as a private in Capt. Geiger's company; he accepted the appointment of volunteer aid-de-camp to me; he fell early in the action. The Representatives of his state, will inform you that he possessed not a better citizen nor a braver man. Major J. H. Daviess was known as an able lawyer and a great orator; he joined me as a private volunteer and on the recommendation of the officers of that corps, was appointed to command the 3rd troop of dragoons. His conduct in that capacity justified their choice; never was their an officer possessed of more ardor and zeal to discharge his duties with propriety, and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame. Capt. Baen of the 4th United States' Reg. was killed early in the action; he was unquestionably a good officer and a valiant soldier. Captains Spencer and Warwick, and Lieutenants McMahon and Berry, were all my particular friends; I have ever had the utmost confidence in their valor, and I was not deceived. Spencer was wounded in the head—he exhorted his men to fight valiantly—he was shot through both thighs, and fell still continuing to encourage them; he was raised up, and received a ball through his body, which put an immediate end to his existence! Warwick was shot immediately through the body; being taken to the surgery to be dressed, as soon as it was over (being a man of great bodily vigor and still able to walk) he insisted upon going back to head his company, altho' it was evident that he had but a few hours to live.

All these gentlemen, sir, Capt. Baen excepted, have left wives, and five of them large families of children; this is the case too with many of the privates among the militia who fell in the action, or who have died since of their wounds. Will the bounty of their country be withheld from their helpless orphans, many of whom will be in the most destitute condition and perhaps want even the necessities of life?

With respect to the number of Indians that were engaged against us, I am possessed of no data by which I can form a correct statement. It must, however, have been considerable, and perhaps not much inferior to our own; which, deducting the dragoons, who were unable to do us much service, was very little above seven hundred, non-commissioned officers and privates; I am convinced that there were at least six hundred. The Prophet had three weeks before 450 of his own proper followers. I am induced to believe that he was joined by a number of the lawless vagabonds who live on the Illinois river, as large trails were seen coming from that direction. Indeed I shall not be surprised to find that some of those who professed the warmest friendship for us were arrayed against us—'tis certain that one of this description came from the town and spoke to me the night before the action. The Potawatimie chief, whom I mentioned to have been wounded and taken prisoner in my letter of the 8th inst. I left on the battle ground, after having taken all the care of him in my power, I requested him to inform those of his own tribe who had joined the Prophet, and the Kickapoo and Winnebagoes that if they would immediately abandon the Prophet and return to their own tribes, their past conduct would be forgiven, and that we would treat them as we formerly had done. He assured me that he would do so, and that there was no doubt of their compliance. Indeed he had said that he was certain that they would put the Prophet to death. I think upon the whole that there will be no further hostilities; but of this I shall be enabled to give you some more certain information in a few days.

The troops left the battle ground on the 9th inst. It took every wagon to transport the wounded. We managed, however, to bring off the public property, although almost all the private baggage of the officers was necessarily destroyed.

It may perhaps be imagined, sir, that some means might have been adopted to have made a more early discovery of the approach of the enemy to our camp the morning of the 7th inst. but if I had employed two thirds of the army as out posts I should have been ineffectual; the Indians in such a night would have found means to have passed between them—placed in the situation that we were, there is no other mode of avoiding a surprise, than by a

that they can get to their alarm posts at a moments warning. Our troops could not have been better prepared than they were, unless they had been kept under arms the whole night, as they lay with their accoutrements on, and their arms by their sides and the moment they were up they were at their posts. If the sentinels and the guard had done their duty even the troops on the left flank, would have been prepared to receive the Indians.

I have the honor to enclose you a correct return of our killed and wounded. The wounded suffered very much before their arrival here, but they are now comfortably fixed and every attention has been and shall continue to be paid to them. Doctor Foster is not only possessed of great professional merit, but is moreover a man of feeling and honor.

I am convinced, sir, that the Indians lost many more men than we did—they left from thirty six to forty on the field. They were seen to take off not only the wounded but the dead. An Indian that was killed and scalped in the beginning of the action by one of our men, was found in a house in the town; several others were also found in the houses, and many graves which were fresh dug; one of them was opened and found to contain three dead bodies.

Our infantry used principally cartridges containing twelve buck shot, which were admirably calculated for a night action.

I have before informed you, sir, that Col. Miller was prevented by illness from going on the expedition—he rendered essential service in the command of Fort Harrison; he is an officer of great merit.

There are so many circumstances which it is important for you to know, respecting the situation of this country that I have thought best to commit this dispatch to my aid-de-camp Major Taylor, who will have the honor of delivering it to you, and who will be able to give you more satisfaction than I could do by writing. Major Taylor (who is also one of our supreme Judges) is a man of integrity and honor, and you may rely upon any statements he may make.

With the highest respect,

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your humble servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. Not a man of ours was taken prisoner and of three scalps which were taken, two of them were recovered.

The Hon. W. EUSTIS,

Secretary of War.

A General Return of the killed and wounded of the army under the command of His Excellency William Henry Harrison, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Indiana Territory, in the action with the Indians, near Prophet's Town, November 7, 1811.

Killed—One Aid-de-Camp, one Captain, two Subalterns, one Sergeant, two Corporals, thirty privates.

Wounded, since dead—One Major, two Captains, twenty-two privates.

Wounded—Two Lieut. Colonels, one Adjutant, one Surgeon's Mate, two Captains, three Subalterns, nine Sergeants, five Corporals, one Musician, one hundred and two Privates.

Total of killed and wounded—188.

Names of Officers killed and wounded, as per General Return.

Killed—Col. Abraham Owens, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief.

Field and Staff.

Wounded—Lieut. Col. Joseph Bartholomew, commanding Indiana militia infantry; Lieut. Col. Luke Decker, of do.; Maj. Joseph H. Daviess, since dead, commanding a squadron of dragoons; Doctor Edward Scull, of the Indiana militia; Adjutant James Hunter, of mounted riflemen.

United States Infantry, including the late Capt. Whittier's rifle company.

Wounded—Capt. W. C. Baen, acting Major, since dead; Lieut. George P. Peters; Lieut. George Gooding; Ensign Henry Burchstead. Colonel Decker's detachment of Indiana militia.

Wounded—Captain Jacob Warwick, since dead.

Major Redmon's detachment of Indiana militia.

Wounded—Capt. John Norris.

Major Wells's detachment of mounted riflemen.

Wounded—Capt. Frederick Guiger.

Capt. Spencer's company, including Lt. Berry's detachment of mounted riflemen.

Killed—Capt. Spier Spencer; First Lieut. Richard McMahon; Lieut. Thomas Berry.

NATHL. F. ADAMS,

Adj't. of the army.

Manley's Academy

REMOVED.

J. D. MANLEY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that with a view to accommodate the increasing number of his pupils, he has removed from Main Street, and taken part of the building lately occupied by Mr. Satterwhite; and fitted up a large commodious School Room, which is well warmed, and in every respect decidedly the best room for that purpose in or near Lexington.

The most sedulous attention will continue to be paid to the pupils trusted to his care, as that is the best return he can make his friends for the very liberal and distinguished support with which he has been honoured.

He has also made an arrangement to accommodate a limited number of young gentlemen to board and educate on reasonable terms.

N. B. An evening school as usual.

Lexington, Jan. 4th, 1812. [2-6t.]

KENTUCKY BOATS.

BUILT BY H. MUNDAY & BROTHER.

AT THE MOUTH OF TATES' CREEK,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN HART & Co.

January 2nd, 1812.

Slate Iron Works.

The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.

Slate Forge,

Is also in complete operation; where Black-Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations' bustling at his door."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1812.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives passed the 6th resolve of the report of the committee of foreign relations, permitting merchants vessels to arm in self-defence, &c. on the 19th Dec. Yeas 97—Nays 22. So that all the resolutions reported by that committee have been adopted. The length of the interesting official communication of Governor Harrison, necessarily excludes a detail of Congressional proceedings. Several communications like wise postponed for want of room.

A more distressing catastrophe than the following, has never fallen to our lot to record. Most sincerely do we sympathize with the friends of the unfortunate sufferers.

Extract to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated

Washington City, 29th December, 1811.

"One of the most horrible events in my recollection has just occurred at Richmond, which has filled that whole city with consternation and distress. On Thursday night last the Theatre, in which about 700 persons were collected, suddenly took fire, and before they could make their escape a multitude perished in the flames. Amongst them are the Governor (Mr. Smith) and his lady—Mr. Venable, the President of the Bank—Benjamin Bots and his lady—Mr. Gallego and his lady, and a number of others. Our accounts, which are as yet imperfect, add forty or fifty, chiefly females.

"The Theatre was a frame building, having but one entrance for the audience, which was narrow, devious and tedious. The fire is said to have been communicated by lighting up some part of the scenery. The first alarm was given by an assurance from some of the actors that it was extinguished, when in an instant it burst out in the most terrific fury, spreading throughout the whole of the upper part of the scenery, extending to the roof, and then again the flames descending by the sides of the house into the boxes and pit, enveloping all in utter dismay, smoke and consternation. The crowd pressed to the narrow outlet just mentioned—To add to their embarrassment the door was closed. Meanwhile the conflagration rapidly progressed, and death in all its hideous forms of trampling, suffocating, burning, falling from heights, displayed itself. In the attempt to escape from the upper windows, some broke their necks, and some were crushed by tumbling upon each other. During the exhibition of this agonizing spectacle, a group of young females, clad in the richest attire, assembled at one of the upper windows—afraid to take the perilous leap, and yet instant death awaiting them if they remained, stretching forth their hands imploring the assistance of the spectators, and uttering the most piteous wailings—All nature, added by the richest imagination, does not afford a scene of comparable distress. A young lady, who made his escape, recollecting that a young lady was behind, rushed to save her; but, alas, neither were ever seen more."

The late shocks of an Earthquake were felt by the inhabitants of every part of the continent, that we have yet heard from. The most probable conjecture seems to be, that the cause originated in the West Indies.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in South Carolina, to the editor of this paper, dated

"Columbia, December 17th, 1811.

"On Sunday night last, about 3 o'clock, the inhabitants of this place experienced the most tremendous shock of an earthquake ever felt on the continent. They were awakened by the tottering of the beds, and the most of them left their houses naked. The fowls were shook from the roosts, and the whole feathered tribe gave the alarm of approaching danger. The students in the college, in number about 100, were very much alarmed—the building shook to its foundation, and from its great height, was expected to fall, the walls being much cracked, and the plastering shattered to pieces on the inside. Several shocks were felt throughout the day, but were not so violent as the two first."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, from a friend in Frankfort, dated Jan. 2d, 1812.

"The well known and justly reprobated act in favour of Occupants, has passed over the head of the governor, his objections notwithstanding—thirty-nine members in the lower house having voted for it.

It is supposed the Senate will pass the bill without hesitation—A more mischievous measure never passed any legislative body.

It is hoped by many that our judiciary will have firmness enough to resist such glaring and wanton violations of the constitution. If it does not, this law will bring odium on us from every quarter of the civilized world.

The Senate have had the resolutions passed by the lower house, expressive of their feelings toward the general government under discussion. They made some unimportant amendments. But the non-instruction men seem much puzzled to get out of the difficulty into which they have brought themselves. They made the question in the lower house themselves, and alarmed at its event, the federal hope in the senate are struggling to mend the breach.

[For the Kentucky Gazette.]

Mr. Smith—I was one of those, who on hearing the first account of the battle with the Indians, feared the fate of Governor Harrison as a military commander. But recent publications giving a correct and minute account of the battle, and conduct of the governor and his forces, satisfies myself and seems to have satisfied every reflecting mind, that Harrison was worthy his command, his men worthy such a commander.

The citizens of Kentucky felt deeply their loss in the slain, and from the incorrect statements, and accounts heretofore made, to doubt some laboured under feelings too ready to attach censure where none was due.

But the mind that can now labour to find causes for censure in Governor Harrison, his officers or men, must be blinded and sick in senses or elsewhere endeavor to withhold the soldier's meed, or pluck from his brow the hard earned laurels!

A generous and enlightened people are now in possession of such facts as will induce them to look with contempt and pity on those whose feeble efforts are ever made to cast odium on our government—and who, incapable of fighting for the wrongs and injuries done us, grudge to see a grateful country pay a just tribute to those who have braved her battles.

It is with much pain I see an attempt made to excite a jealous rivalry between the regular troops and the militia engaged in this battle.

It is an attempt which none but the blackest heart—the basest mind could conceive.

I have conversed with officers, one commanding militia men, the other regular troops, & who on both sides by a de in the battle—No did either lose sight of the other's merit, because one was a militia colonel, the other a captain in the regular service—but each gave the other, and his men, that credit which real soldiers deserve.

With what adum then ought they to be viewed who attempt to poison the feelings of men united by the rules, and willing to share the honors of war.

That those who have thus toiled should know the feelings of their countrymen towards them, I will leave mention on an occurrence in which the fullest expression of those feelings took place.

I had the satisfaction some days since to beat a dinner (at Taylor's hotel in Frankfort) given by several members of the legislative body, to Gen. Wells, who was in the late battle, and whose meritorious conduct all acknowledge. The company was respectable and numerous, amounting to about one hundred. It is much to be regretted that the public have not been gratified by seeing in print, the effusions of sentiment and feeling manifested on this occasion.

Although I am not one of those who think toasts can on any occasion exalt general merit—yet so far as they are expressive of general feeling, and when that feeling has for its basis truth, and promotion of good, toasts are to be appreciated.

I wish my memory could serve me in giving you faithfully those given on this occasion.

If they would have no other effect, they would at least convince Gov. Harrison and the heroes that fought with him, both regulars and militia, that their deeds live in the hearts of their countrymen: nor was it the least of my gratification at this party to see such men as Gov. Scott, Gen. Wells and Commodore Taylor, mingling in the general sympathy for the fallen, yet growing with gratitude both to the living and the dead.

It is due to Gov. Harrison, and those who with him braved the savage scalping knife, to hear of such general and public demonstrations of confidence and applause.

SEVENTY-SIX.

An election was held on Saturday last, for eleven trustees of the town of Lexington, for the present year: the following gentlemen had the highest number of votes.

John Springle Samuel Ayres
Joseph Hudson Robert Gonsiead
Thomas Wallace Alexander Parker
Richard Higgins Charles Wilkins
Samuel Trotter Abu Blanchard
Lewis Sanders

The following gentlemen are elected by the shareholders of the Library company, Directors of that institution, for one year.

THOMAS T. BARR,
LEWIS SANDERS,
THOS. WALLACE,
N. T. G. S. BARR,
JAMES H. J. NUTT.

DAVID LOGAN, re-elected Librarian and Treasurer.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Dec. 4

The Court Martial have been occupied for the last week in listening to General Wilkinson's defence, which was commenced on Saturday last and concluded yesterday evening. The court have adjourned until Monday when they meet again to decide on the case, which, in all probability they will not be able to do before New-Year's day. And even then the sentence cannot be known until it has been examined and approved of by the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY Dec. 28.

The committee of Foreign Relations have in the House of Representatives made a report on the bill for the Senate for raising an additional military force. The amendments which they propose go to reduce the number of regiments of Infantry from ten to six, to strike out Light Artillery altogether, and, we believe, to lessen the cavalry one-half the number proposed by the Senate's bill. This alteration will reduce the amount of the additional force to be raised, from twenty-five thousand to somewhat upwards of fifteen thousand men.

From the New-York Gazette.

EXTRACT—Liverpool, November 20.

"The orders in council are becoming almost daily less popular. Some of those who most warmly supported them here have completely changed their sentiments. The King is very ill; but I have given over calculating on his death, having been so often deceived—he is, however, really very ill. We have yet hopes of the Prince, when his trammels are taken off."

We have London papers to November 20.—The defeat of the French by Gen. Hill, is detailed in the London papers. There had been some serious riots at Nottingham, originating from the introduction of a new stocking-frame! The Prince Regent had been very ill of an inflamed ancle. The winter had set in early in the Baltic, where colonials was rapidly rising—Russia goods falling. All the cargoes of the vessels seized at Carlskrona, Sweden, was ordered to be sold indiscriminately.

Taken up by Lewis Tapp living near Caldwell's mill on Kentucky river, a black horse 15 hands high, 15 years old, shot all around and small star, some white spots on his sides, appraised to \$20 Also a bay horse 14 1/2 hands high, 5 years old, three white feet, a few white

WHEREAS certain anonymous publications have lately appeared in the Kentucky Gazette, under the signature of "Scribitor," charging the Directors with partiality, and that they have loaned money to sundries, for the purpose of shaving notes, to the great injury of honest applicants—Also, with reducing discounts, for the purpose of dealing more largely in exchange—Be it therefore Resolved, that the Auditors be, and are hereby requested to examine the books of the Institution, with more than usual care, and report the facts there in to the Stockholders on said charges.

By order of the Board,
ALEX. PARKER, Pres't.
JOHN L. MARTIN, Clk
Kentucky Insurance Office, 31st Dec. 1811.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN—Your auditors in consequence of the annexed letter from the President and Directors of the company, and in discharge of the trust confided to them by you, Report that they have most particularly examined the books of the Insurance Company, and submit the following statement:—

I. That in their opinion, the Directors of the Institution, have less discounts than other inhabitants of Lexington, in proportion to their standing, and their business as merchants with the establishment.

To elucidate the foregoing statement, they have observed that the Directors, who have any amount of discounts, had formerly before they were officers of the institution, (and of course when they had no other influence than what their amount of deposits gave them,) larger sums under discount, than what they since have.

II. That so far from the institution loaning to the directors, or others, any particular large sums of money, they with pleasure have observed that the amount of accommodation paper, was more equally divided, than they could without such particular examination, have possibly supposed.

III. With regard to the institution accommodating any persons who are in the habit of exacting usurious interest, they state that having combined together all the reports respecting individuals of this description, which have come to their ears; the auditors declare that they, only know, of a most trifling accommodation given to the whole number so implicated by report—that all the sums loaned to those persons would not amount to one hundred dollars. In fact they declare it to be their opinion, that the Officers of the Kentucky Insurance Company, have decidedly opposed all accommodations to persons who were by report, charged with exacting usurious interest.

As a general statement, they observe that no individuals have large sums under discount; and that amongst those whose accommodations may be deemed larger than the general mass, they do not amount to what, we believe, the individuals are entitled to expect, perhaps in one or two instances proceeding from momentary causes, and which have no reference but to the temporary accommodation of the party.

No Banking Institution ever discloses to the public, a full statement of the way in which its funds are appropriated.—But your auditors declare on their veracity, that they believe the Insurance Company disburse as large a sum in proportion to their capital in accommodation paper as any banking institution in the western country, or even in the United States; and that, by examination of the books, it appears that where any of the larger accommodation paper has been curtailed, the money was re-loaned to other new applicants in that way. Given under our hands this 31st Dec. 1811.

Richard Higgins,
W. Warfield,
James Trotter,
John D. Clifford.

At a quarterly meeting of the shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, at their office, on Wednesday the 1st day of January, 1812,

The following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the report of the Auditors, together with the resolution of the board of Directors to which it refers) be published, for one week, in the newspapers of this place.

JOHN L. MARTIN Clk

LITTLE PUTMAN presents his sincere thanks to the patrons of the GAZETTE for their liberality on New Year's Day—They filled his pockets and gladdened his heart: Putman was before poor he is now rich—but he pledges himself to his generous friends, whether rich or poor, that he will never deviate from his republican principles.

LIST OF LETTERS in the Lexington Post Office the 1st day of January, 1812, which will be sent to the General Post Office, if not taken out in three months.

JOHN JORDAN, JR. P. M.

Agner Benjamin
Ashby Capt. W. H. A. B.

Berry Capt. Benjamin
Bell David
Beach Capt. John
Baker Isaac L.
Bodley C. F. C. C.

Barber James
Beasish George
Bridges John
Brown Mrs. Elizabeth
Beaty James
Brehm Philip
Breckenridge J. C.

Robbet Randolph
Blest Anthony
Berry Taylor
Buey James
Burn Andrew
Bail Drusella

Campbell Catherine
Cavins Edward
Cromwell Benjamin
Campbell John P.
Cabell Benjamin S.
Cartmell Elijah
Campbell Robert
Clarke Charles
Cooper Sarah
Crow Leonard

Campbell Maj. Wm.
Crockett Robert
Croxon Richard
Clear Jacob
Chinn Achilles
Callen Robert

Cummins James
Craig James
Carnan John
Caldwell Susan
Crisman Abraham
Cotton Henry
Coons Mr.
Conley John
Conway Christopher
Clemens Jeremiah
Cosby Miss Eliza J.
Cage William
Cay Miles
Caldwell Isaac
Crockett Newbold
Crooks Gen. Richard

Temple Benjamin
Trotter Vendel
Tennison Joseph
Toules Rawleigh D.
Toney Elijah
Travis George
Taylor Jonathan
Tedford John

Usher N. L.
Vawters Herman

Woods Adam
White John
Wilman Cornelius
Wyatt Maj. John
Woolfolk Thos.
Wilson James
Watson William
Ware Fraker
White James
Wright Pitts R.
Willis Richard
Wild William W.
Woolfolk Robt.
Whaley James
Wright George
Whaley Benjamin
Wharton Robt.
Ware Nicholas
Ward Lawrence
Wilmott Col. Robt.

Young Leonard

Davis James
Davensport Saml. T.
Duhurst George
Dooley John or James
Davis Samuel H.
Davis Robert
Davies Joseph H.
Dorsey William

Elder Thomas
Erwin John
Easter William

Favor Silas
Fournoy Mathias
Fryatt Edmond
Furnoy col. Thomas
Ferguson Mary Ann
Floyd John

Gatewood Larkin
Grady Samuel
Goodwin Lloyd K.
Graves Benjamin
Grayson Fred. W. S.
Gains George
Gains Joseph
Grant Polly D.
Graves George

Hardin William
Hamilton Joseph D.
Hawkins Martin
Holmes William
Hite Rob. G.
Henson William
Hunter James
Hurte Maria Louisa
Horland James
Holman John
Harrison Daniel & Co
Hunter Henry
Hendley John
Howard William

Jones John R.
Jones Eliza Carter
Johnson John
Johnson Richard

Kittwell John
Kidd Catharine
Kennedy George
Keaty Daniel

Lemon Joseph J.
Lewis Elizabeth
Lilly Gabriel
Lightner Henry
Lyle Miss Jane

Morrison Mr.
McChiling John
Mercedith Eliza
Menefee Jarrot
Mills Charles H.
Martin James
McQuilkin Robert
Morris John
Martin Benjamin
McGill Robert
McChanchan
McNitt William
Morgan Nathan
Moore John W.
Morrison Abner
McCall William

Nelson Jas. Obannon
Nichols Jonathan

Oneal Robert
Ondivie James
Oliver David
Oliver James
Ormett Jesse

Proctor Charles
Pollock William
Patten John
Patterson Miss Jane
Price John
Pearson Allen
Pogue Robert

Richardson Patsey
Richy Anamary
Ross Samuel
Rice Michael
Rose Charles
Robinson George
Rollins Thomas
Rankin Adam

Sneed John & Co.
Sturkey Josiah S.
Steele Mary
Scott Jane M.
Sparks William
Shields William
Scott James
Scott Thomas
Sutcliffe Peter
Steele Charles
Sleet John
Steel Solomon
Steel Robt.
Sheets Lewis
Stewart Sarah
Sudman Thos.
Stout Polly

Temple Benjamin
Trotter Vendel
Tennison Joseph
Toules Rawleigh D.
Toney Elijah
Travis George
Taylor Jonathan
Tedford John

Usher N. L.
Vawters Herman

Woods Adam
White John
Wilman Cornelius
Wyatt Maj. John
Woolfolk Thos.
Wilson James
Watson William
Ware Fraker
White James
Wright Pitts R.
Willis Richard
Wild William W.
Woolfolk Robt.
Whaley James
Wright George
Whaley Benjamin
Wharton Robt.
Ware Nicholas
Ward Lawrence
Wilmott Col. Robt.

Young Leonard

Davis capt. John
Davis Nathaniel
Davis Rebecca
Denham Susan
Dunson capt. Wm.
Dennis James
Doyle Dennis
Davidson Elias
E
Ellis William
Edwards John
F
Fennison Joseph
Fountain Elizabeth T.
Frankroy John
Fox Henry
Fitch Charles B.

G
Grimes James
Gibbons John H.
Green John
Gray William
Grant Ann
Gunn John S.
Giles Robert
Graves James
Gellehard Thomas

H
Hoalan John
Handley Nelson
Herdson Joseph
Holland William
Hart John
Harmon Zacheus
Humphill James
Hunter George H.
Henry John
Henry William
Hays William
Head John L.
Howard Gov. Benj.

J
Jewett Matthew H.
Jackson Francis
John capt. John
Johnson Elisha
K
Kirtly capt. Francis
Kunc William B.
Kelly James
L
Lance Daniel C.
Laffoon Matthew
Lackey Gabriel
Little William
M
Maxwell Eliza
Mercedith William
Morrison Nathaniel
Moore Collin
Markham James L.
Melish John
Mermoud George
Morlock Thomas
McGregger James
Mulligan William
Mitchell Thomas
Morrison John Jun.
McMurray Prudence
Martell Monsieur, Con-
sul de France.

N
Naff John
O
Outen Thomas
Obannon Capt.
Onden William
Offutt Alexander
Obannon Presley Nev.
P
Preston & Dallam
Price Richard
Pulter John
Printman John
Perry Daniel
Pierce Jesse
R
Ricemon Ferdinand
Richardson Mary R.
Richardson Thomas
Reed John Sen.
Renolds Francis
Ray John
Rootes Thomas R.
Randol John
S
Spith Thos. L.
Saunders Nathaniel
Sharon Robt.
Sinner Mathias
Smith Dorcas
Smith John
Stackhouse Samuel H.
Snodgrass James
Smith Benjamin
Sullivan Dr.
Smith Andrew
Smith Mrs. Eliza
Smith James
Smith Mildred
Smith Alexander
Scroggin Capt. Robt.

T
Tomas Maria
Turner William
Troutman Daniel M.
Turrell Richard
Troop George L.
Tavlor John
Tull Samuel
Templeton Henry
UV
Vindin Mainix
W
West John
Womack John
Ware Charles
Ward William
Wilmut Robt.
Willson Sarah F.
Webb Lucy R.
Winn Jesse
Wallies Thos.
Wainright John
Watt Henry
Wiley Alexander
Wrigglesworth John
Williams Archibald
Wilson Samuel
Wood James
White John
West Joseph
Walkin Alexander
Y
Young Leonard

New Shoe Store.

AMOS ALLEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public generally, that he is now opening a large and general assortment of shoes of the latest fashions & of the best quality, in the store next door to Mr. Wier's, and opposite to Mr. Gatewood's, on Main-street, Lexington; and as he will be constantly supplied from a large shoe manufacturing house in Baltimore with the best of Shoes & Boots of the most fashionable kinds, he will be enabled to furnish the public at the most reduced prices. He now offers the following for sale:

Ladies' plain, white and spangled kid cork soled Shoes,
Misses Morocco of all sizes and color,
Children's do.
Gentlemen's fine shoes, dancing pumps, & Morocco slippers.
Boys' fine shoes and pumps, &c. &c.

The above will be sold at the most reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Also one keg fine twist Baltimore manufactured TOWEL CO. A few barrels green COFFEE, will be sold low for cash by the barrel.

2-4w

January 7, 1811.

James Megowan,

CABINET MAKER,

INFORMS the public that he has commenced business in Lexington, and opened a shop on Mill street, in the house lately occupied by Looming & Grant, painters.

Every species of Cabinet work that his friends may choose to order, will be executed on short notice, in an elegant and fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.

2-4f

January 6th, 1812.

To all whom it may concern.

Take Notice,

THAT on the 25th of January next, if fair, if not the next day, I will by Thomas Fletcher, my agent, attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bath county, at the house of Peter Hendrix, on the waters of Somerset in the said county of Bath, and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of a survey of 1222 1/2 acres, made August the 25th, 1782, on treasury warrant No. 19889, in the names of Alexander Drummond and Charles Marshall, adjoining a survey of 1406 1/4 acres, made in the name of Weather Smith, and in the line of Jeremiah Moore's survey of 8894 1/2 acres, beginning at a Honey Locust and Hickory, in a hollow, N. Eastwardly corner to said Weather Smith's survey of 1406 1/4 acre survey, and beginning corner to said Drummond, and Marshall's survey of 1222 1/2 acres; then and there to take the deposit of such witness or witnesses, as I may deem necessary, to establish the beginning corner, or the whole of the corners and lines of said survey of 1222 1/2 acres made in the names of Alexander Drummond and Charles Marshall, or do any other act that I may deem necessary and the law doth authorize, and require, and if not completed on the aforesaid day, to adjourn from day to day, until the whole business is completed.

JOHN FOWLER.

23w

Notice

TO SADDLERS.

THE subscriber having removed to his farm, one mile North of Lexington, between the Georgetown and Henry's Mill Roads, begs leave to inform his old customers and others, that he still continues to carry on the SADDLE-TRIMMING BUSINESS in a superior manner to any in the Western country, and for the convenience of distant customers he will keep a quantity for sale at Captain Benjamin Stout's. Orders from a distance for saddles made, canvased or plated will be strictly attended to.

JABEZ VIGUS.

January 3, 1811.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen who are masters of their profession, will get constant employ and liberal wages by applying to me.

23

J. V.

Ten Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber on the 28th evening of the 8th inst. an Apprentice Boy named DANIEL JACOBS, bound out the age of 21, about 16 years old, had on when he went away a mixed cotton coat, swansdown vest, and blue twill lined hose; overalls; he also took with him one extra pair of lined and bound shoes, and a pair of blue yarn socks, also one black cloth surtout coat with a snuff coloured velvet cape, the property of Procter Ballene. It is supposed he is persuaded off by his brother George Jacobs, and that they will both make their way to the settlement of Limestone. All persons are forewarned from harboring, concealing, or dealing with said boy. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said apprentice to me on Woodruff Creek in Clarke county.

DANIEL SHARP

December 30, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT

THAT whereas, I executed a note to Nathan Burrowes, of Lexington, for sixty dollars, due the 25th of this inst. it being in part pay for 500 acres of land in Scott county, on Eagle creek. I find said Burrowes has no legal claim to said land; I therefore refuse paying said note, and forewarn all persons from trading for the above note.

JOHN W. HOWE.

December 23d, 1811.

JOHN W. HOWE'S

ADVERTISEMENT is AT LEAST A CAUTION. MY claim is a legal one, executed by the Register himself. But that it is a good one, the state may answer for it. I never told Mr. Howe that it was: he himself said it was good for nothing. However, good or bad, it cost me a good deal in expense and trouble, a third more than I agreed to take from Mr. Howe (\$100). This was done expressly to avoid all controversy. But, when I had executed a deed of quit-claim, Mr. Howe seems, directly, to recognize his living in Greenup county, and my living in Lexington.

NATHAN BURROWES.

January 1, 1812.

CASH

WILL be given for five or six NEGRO BOYS from the age of 16 to 18. To save needless application none will be purchased unless well recommended. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

January 6, 1812

24

For Sale on a Credit,
A Negro Man

For Sale.
A valuable Man Servant.

FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscriber having lately returned to this country, has brought on with him a fresh assortment of **BRITISH MANUFACTURES**, put up expressly for this market in England, and which are now opening at the house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trotter, jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—and offered for sale by the package or piece, on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as will render them well worthy the attention of the store-keepers throughout the state. They consist of the following articles, viz.:

- 10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 chintzes, calicoes and furnitures
- 10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, gingham, mull, sprig, seedling and leno Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, 7-8 4-4 and 6-4 black, and all coloured do.
- 2 do. flannel and pulicat handkerchiefs
- 3 do. dimities
- 2 do. cotton casimere
- 1 trunk satins, modes, twilled sarsonnets, men's flannel, and 40 doz black and all coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs
- 9 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted hosiery
- 1 trunk do. do. silk do. and picnic, sleeves, gloves and mitts
- 1 trunk assorted sewing silks
- 3 cases Scotch threads
- 6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and corking, 100,000 W C needles
- A choice selection of thread and cotton lace, thread, edgings and china, satin and sarsonnet, plain, figured and brocaded ribbons, galls, laces and ferrets
- 2 bales low priced plains
- 1 do. silk and cotton and woollen tolinettes
- 1 do. double milled cassimeres, woollen cords and stockinett
- 6 do. 6-4 and 7-4 cloths, &c. &c.

ALSO

- 4 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 7-4 sheetings
- 12 bales India muslins, checks and handkerchiefs
- 30 chests imperial and young hyson teas
- 40 barrels coffee and sugar

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences, contracts for the shipment of produce will be entered into.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco, in the city of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. We wish to inform Merchants & Cheesers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from thorough knowledge of the art—that it will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders. Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & Co.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately 2 or 3 hundred hogsheads of tobacco—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business. D. COBBS & Co. Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers & the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers. Lexington, (Ky) June 8, 1811.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, nine hundred acres of LAND,

Of a superior quality; its situation about two miles south east of the town of Versailles, the seat of justice for Woodford county, and about ten miles from Lexington. There are about 330 acres of the above tract enclosed, with a new strong fence—250 of which is well cleared and in cultivation; a principal part is fresh, having produced only one crop of hemp—and about 60 of the woodland (that is inclosed) well set with grass, affording luxuriant pasturage. The timber and soil are equal to any in the state. There are on the premises a comfortable squared log house, stone chimneys with kitchen and appurtenant out houses; a large stone house, formerly occupied as a distillery, conveniently situated to a large never failing spring of good water, sufficiently large for a distillery throughout the year. This land was originally part of Maj. Peyton Short's Greenfield estate, which has justly been considered, taking its advantage of neighborhood, contiguity to the Kentucky river, rail timber and water into view, as amongst the most eligible situations in the state. The above property will be sold entire or it will be divided to suit purchasers.—A credit will be given for part of the purchase money, on the interest being paid annually. This tract was some time ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher and Sutton—it is now owned by the subscriber to whom application must be made in Lexington. MADDOX FISHER.

October, 1811:1st

Regimental Court of Appeals.

DELINQUENTS who have been fined by the court for the assessment of fines for the 42d Regiment of Kentucky Militia the present month, are notified that the time for appeal will expire on the first day of February next. Any person desirous of appealing, will leave their grounds for appeal, duly qualified to, at my office, previous to that time.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, is recommended

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store No 56, Maiden Lane, New York

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White swelling, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir.

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister.

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by these medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun by his widow in New York

They are for sale in Kentucky

(BY HER PARTICULAR APPOINTMENT)

At the stores of

Waldemard Mentelle,

Lexington, and

Dudley, Trigg & Dudley,

In Frankfort.

FANATICISM EXPOSED:

OR THE

Scheme of Shakerism

Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.

BY THE

Rev. JOHN BAILEY,

Of Kentucky.

Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cent

For Sale.

A VERY GENTLE YOUNG

Mulatto Man.

Acquire of the Printer. October 20th, 1811.

Was Stolen

FROM the subscriber's stable 1-1/2 miles from Lexington, on Stroud's road, on the night of the 2d of December, a

Bright Bay Horse.

Fifteen hands high, six years old, paces, trots and canters very well, has one hind foot white and a few white hairs in his forehead—and just above his nose—a dent on the right side of his neck. Shod before, and has lately had his main and tail trimmed, has been necked and carries very well, shows a good deal of white in his left eye. A generous reward will be paid for the horse.

DAVID BARTON.

Dec. 7, 1811.

Partnership Dissolved and Partnership Formed.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of MORRISON, FISHER & SUTTON has been dissolved by mutual consent—and a new concern has been formed under the firm of

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

All demands against the firm of Morrison, Fisher and Sutton will be settled by the present concern—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.

And they now offer for sale, a complete & elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware and Queen's Ware,

All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, at their store on Market street.

22d November, 1811.

TAKEN UP by Wm. Moore, near the Clover Bottom Meeting-house in Woodford county, an IRON GREYHORSE 3 or 4 years old, near 14 hands high, blind in the near eye, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 25 dollars.—Also—a SORREL HORSE about the same age, near 15 hands high, has a blaze face, has a scar on the top of the shoulders and arms like unto a seal—no brands perceivable, appraised to \$15. Certified under my hand this 23rd day of November, 1811.

LOTTERY,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCLOSING AND ORNAMENTS

IN THE

Court-House Yard

In Lexington;

Under the direction of the County Court of Fayette

SCHEME.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Prize of . . . \$1000 . . . is . . . \$1000 | 1 do. 500 . . . is . . . 500 |
| 2 do. 200 . . . is . . . 200 | 4 do. 100 . . . is . . . 400 |
| 8 do. 50 . . . is . . . 400 | 20 do. 20 . . . is . . . 400 |
| 40 do. 10 . . . is . . . 400 | 250 do. 6 . . . is . . . 1500 |

326 Prizes, amounting to . . . \$5000
674 Blanks.

1000 Tickets only, at \$5 each, . . . \$5000

The drawing will be at the Court-House as soon as the tickets are sold, and will be finished in one week—and the prizes paid sixty days after, at the Lottery office.

Persons taking two or more tickets, may have a credit until 30 days after the drawing, by giving a note with approved security.

Prizes in the Lexington Library Lottery taken for tickets.

James Morrison, Charles Wilkins, John H. Morton, Alexander Parker, William Prichard, James Coleman, Thomas Bodley, John H. Morton, Nath. G. S. H., David Castles.

Tickets in the above and the William & Mary College Lottery of Virginia, for sale at the Lottery Office by

JOHN WIGGLESWORTH, Agent.

Lexington, Sept. 18, 1811.

I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington county, on Pleasant's run

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp. TUNSTALL QUARLES. Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Farmer's

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette, from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL 13, AND PART 1 VOL. 14 OF

Dr. Rees's New Cyclopaedia.

* Subscribers to this work will please apply and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late Rev. DOCT^r M'CALLA, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols. Thomas's History of Printing in America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress for the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6th VOL OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention, Barlow's Columbiad—4to edition, with superb engravings.

Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare. 17 vols: calf gilt

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by Van-Ess.

History of England, 12 vols.

Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols

Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.

Bollman on Banks.

Tucker's Blackstone

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.

A Very Valuable Farm.

TO be sold with immediate possession, two and a half miles from Lexington and within sight of the Stroud's road, a hundred and seventy-five acres of first rate

LAND,

Of which about seventy are cleared, twenty-five in wood pasture, the rest heavily timbered. There is on the land a handsome new brick dwelling house and smoke house, besides several log cabins and two springs—the title is undoubted. This property may be had a bargain—one half of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in June and September next. For further particulars, enquire of the printer.

JUST RECEIVED

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,

THE CELEBRATED PAMPHLET ENTITLED

POLITICS

FOR FARMERS & MECHANICS.

Price 25 Cents.

THE STEAM MILL,

AT LEXINGTON,

IS NOW in complete operation. There is kept at the mill a constant supply of FLOUR, MEAL, SHORTS, CHOPED RYE, & BRAN,

At the following prices:— SUPERFINE FLOUR at 22 dols. the hundred

CORN MEAL . . . 42 cents the bushel

CHOPED RYE . . . 42 cents the bushel

BRAN . . . 8 1/2 cents the bushel

SHORTS . . . 1 dollar per hundred.

WHEAT, CORN, & WOOD are bought at the mill at market prices—and FLOUR

MEAL, &c. are exchanged for GRAIN.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

September 23d, 1811.

BLANKS FOR SALE

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living about 7 miles east of Lexington, near the Winchester road, on the 28th October

A Bright Bay Horse

four years old, near fifteen hands high, one or both hind feet white, black mane and tail, large blaze in his face, natural gaits only, and works well. I will give a generous and satisfactory reward for the horse, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

THOMAS HILL.

November 1st, 1811.

N. B. The above horse is what is commonly called a Ridgeline.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, near Bryan's station, in the month of April last, a small BAY MARE, four years old last spring, probably a small star in the forehead, about thirteen hands high, long bobbed tail, no other marks recollected. Any person who will deliver said mare to me on my farm, shall receive the above reward. Also strayed at the same time, a BAY FILLY two years old last spring, with a blaze in her forehead which extended to one nostril, for which a reasonable reward will be given.

ELISHA WARFIELD, Sen.

Dec. 6th, 1811.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during the present year.

January 1st, 1812.

To Rent or Lease,

THE FARM OF JOB CARTER, DEC. LYING on the road leading from Lexington to the Cross Plains, about seven miles from Lexington; there is on it a pretty good log house, and other out houses, and about sixty or seventy acres of cleared land. For further particulars, enquire of

Wm. M. LAINE, } Guardians.

or

GEO. W. WEBB, } Guardians.

Winchester, Dec. 23th, 1811.

Kentucky, Clarke County, set.

Notice to the Public.

WHEREAS, with sorrow and regret, necessity and self-preservation at last again compels me to say, that thirty-one different times my wife Franky Young, without any just cause, has left my bed and board, and again on the first Sunday in April last she again left and absconded from my bed and board without the least seemingly cause or provocation, proclaiming and declaring that she never would return again and live with me. She also took with her sundry things of value. These are therefore to forewarn and forbid all persons whatsoever from trading or dealing with said Franky Young, my wife, in any way or manner, or for any thing whatever, as I will not be answerable for any of her dealings, nor pay or discharge any debt which she may or shall contract.

ORIGINAL YOUNG.

December 24th, 1811. (verbatim.)

Take Notice.

A VALUABLE MARE strayed from James Ellison's farm in Montgomery, or was STOLEN, on the 15th of September last. She is a chestnut sorrel, about 15 hands high, blaze face, long tail, quite to the ground, and her near hind foot white. A reward of ten dollars will be given for said mare, if taken up in any of the adjoining counties. Twenty dollars if taken in any remote part of this state—and thirty if taken out of the state, for her delivery in Lexington—She is 12 or 13 years old.

JOHN CALDWELL.

December 28th, 1811. 3m15

Book Binding Generally.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently removed to Lexington and again commenced business, on main street, two doors below Limestone street nearly opposite Postlethwait's inn. Book Binding in all its branches will be carried on, and executed in the best style, on moderate terms. The attention and exertions of the subscriber will be wholly devoted to give satisfaction to his customers—and he hopes to merit a share of business.

JOHN F. CARTER.

Dec. 22, 1811. tf

Take Notice,

THAT I shall meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, on Monday the 27th day of January next, at the house of John Howard, Montgomery county, from thence proceed to the following tracts of land, to wit:—400 acres lying on the east side of Slate creek, at the little Indian fields, beginning at two black-oaks, a corner to Owings's 500 acre survey, &c. surveyed and patented for John Cockey Owings. Also 500 acres on the east side of Big Slate creek, near the Indian fields, beginning at two ash trees, and a hickory, &c. including the mouth of little Slate creek, surveyed for John Cockey Owings, assignee of James Patten, assignee of Spencer Collins—then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate testimony as to certain facts & objects called for in said surveys, and do whatever else may be proper to perpetuate the places, objects and calls in said surveys, and the boundaries of said surveys, according to an act of General Assembly of Kentucky, in such case made and provided.

The commissioners will meet at the house of John Howard, on the said land, and adjourn from day to day, if necessary, until the business is completed.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, 19th Dec. 1811. 3w

Advertisement.

THAT whereas, I executed a note to Nathan Burrows, of